Hindustani Bhasha Parichaya

(Introduction to Hindustani)

PART I

[ENGLISH]

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PREFACE

It was about two years ago that the Government of Bombay gave an impetus to the teaching of Hindustani the 'Lingua Franca' of India, by making its study compulsory in the first three classes of secondary schools in the Province. With the inclusion of Hindustani in the school syllabus the need for suitable text-books arose. We decided to supply the want, and the result of our experience in teaching was embodied in books. We published about a year ago the Marathi and the Gujarati editions of Part I of our Hindustani Bhasha Parichaya. We are glad to learn that many teachers and friends approved of our books and advised us to publish soon the Kanarese and the English editions. Accepting in part the suggestion of our friends and sympathisers, we prepared the long needed English edition. We place this English edition in the hands of our young learners of the National Language with a hope that it will fulfil the long felt want.

Formerly the Translation-Method was the most accepted one for the teaching of a new language. At present however that method has fallen in disgrace and is replaced by the so-called Direct-Method. Without disputing the claims of the sponsers of this method we must say that we do not quite agree with their views. The Direct-Method has its own merits but it requires ample practice in a proper environment. The Direct-Method therefore will not serve our purpose, in as much as a school time-table allots hardly a period or two a week to the study of Hindustani. Taking into consideration our past experience of teaching Hindustani, we have therefore striven to prepare these books with a view to impart

the best and the greatest amount of the knowledge of Rashtra Bhasha possible during the little time allotted.

The Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani of the Government of Bombay have outlined a scheme of study for the first three classes of the secondary stage, recommending also a graded course of grammar for each class. We have prepared these books in accordance with the plan of the Hindustani. Provincial Board of the Government of Bombay. We feel sure that the use of our books containing more than 2000 words and the required grammar portion as recommended by the Board will enable the students for whom they are meant, to speak and write Hindustani correctly and fluently.

In preparing these books we have drawn on our experience. But we shall be obliged to those who use these books, if faults and deficiencies in them are pointed out to us. We shall also welcome suggestions for any improvement in the plan and preparation of these books.

This book would not have seen the light of the day but for the most invaluable help and sympathy of our friends and well-wishers, and we gratefully acknowledge their help. We have to make a special mention of and thank Mr. P. V. Vartak, an experienced Head Master, for reading through the manuscript of this book and making very useful suggestions. Our thanks are also due to Mr. K. N. Sapale, the proprietor of the Ramkrishna Printing Press and his workmen for their uniformly unfailing courtesy.

C—37, Tara Bag,
Girgaon, Bombay 4.
5th June 1941.

B. L. Sathe
B. V. Keluskar

FOURTH EDITION

It is with great pleasure that we place this fourth edition of our book in the hands of the young learners of the 'State Language' of Free India.

Now that the Constitution of Free India has accepted the name 'Hindi' for the State Language, some misunderstanding has been created in the minds of the people.

The Education Department of the Bombay State had been using the name 'Hindustani' for this language, as it was anticipated that it would be the name accepted by the Constituent Assembly. For various reasons the name 'Hindi' was later on accepted.

It has, therefore, become necessary to make it clear that the 'Hindi' of the conception of the framers of the constitution is the same as 'Hindustani'. It would be clear from the relevant section of the Constitution as regards the directive for the development of Hindi—

"Sec. 351 : It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it, so that it may serve as a medium of expression **for all the elements of the composite culture of India** and to secure its enrichment by assimilating, **without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani** and in the other languages of India, specified in the Eighth schedule, (Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu) and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

However as the constitution of the nation has adopted the name Hindi, we also have decided to make a suitable change in the name of the book. This change in the title does not demand any material change in the contents, because 'Hindi', the State Language is the same an Hindustani of the earlier nomenclature.

We thank all those who have helped us in the publication of this edition.

A-34, Ramachandra Bldg.,
Charni Rd., Girgaum,
Bombay
1st December, 1950.

B. L. Sathe
B. V. Keluskar

INTRODUCTION

ALPHABET

Hindustani is written in Devanagari characters. This script can easily be read by people of the southern part of India and especially in the Province of Bombay as the scripts of the two major languages of the Province closely resemble Devanagari.

VOWELS

The following are the vowels of Devanagari script:—

a	*ā*	*i*	*ee*	*u*	*oo*
अ (अ)	आ (आ)	अि (इ)	अी (ई)	अु (उ)	अू (ऊ)
ṛi	*ay*	*ai*	*o*	*au*	*am*	*ah*
अृ (ऋ)	अे (ए)	अै (ऐ)	ओ	औ	अं	अः

The letters in the bracket are their alternative forms in Devanagari script.

CONSONANTS

The following are the Devanagari consonants:—

ka	*kha*	*ga*	*gha*	*ṅa*	*cha*	*chha*	*ja za / jha*	*yañ*
क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज झ (झ़)	ञ
ṭa	*ṭha*	*ḍa*	*ḍha*	*ṇa*	*ta*	*tha*	*da*	*dha*	*na*
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण (ण़)	त	थ	द	ध	न
pa	*pha / fa*	*ba*	*bha*	*ma*	*ya*	*ra*	*la*	*va*
प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व
śha	*ṣha*	*sa*	*ha*	*kṣha*	*tra*	*gyañ*
श	ष	स	ह	(क्ष) क्ष	त्र	ज्ञ

There are many Persian and Arabic words in Hindustani which contain the letters क ख ग ज ड ढ and फ. As the sounds of these letters in the Persian or Arabic words are slightly different, a dot (called nukta - नुक्ता) is placed below them to differentiate and ensure accurate pronunciation. (as क़ ख़ ग़ ड़ ढ़ फ़)

DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF CONSONANTS

By adding the above 13 vowels to the consonants, 13 different sounds of each consonant are formed. The vowel 'अ' is supposed to be inherent in each consonant when no other vowel is added to it. The absense of such 'अ' is expressed by placing a small stroke below the consonant, as क्, म्, etc.

Except 'अ' all other vowels have their signs or medial forms. These medial forms are added to the consonants to express different sounds.

The vowel signs in Devanagari are :—

आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः
ा	ि	ी	ु	ू	ृ	े	ै	ो	ौ	ं	ः

Some of these signs are written just after the letter (ा, ी, ो, ौ, ः). Some are written directly above the letter (े ै ं) and some are written just below the letter (ु ू ृ). The remaining one is written before the letter (ि).

When these vowel signs are added to a consonant they express the different sounds of that consonant, as :—

ka	*kā*	*ki*	*kee*	*ku*	*koo*	*kṛi*
क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ

kay	*kai*	*ko*	*kau*	*kam*	*kah*
के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः

The only exception to the rule of adding the vowel signs is that of 'र'. The 'उ' and 'ऊ' signs are added to 'र' not below but in the middle, as 'रु' and 'रू'. The sign for ऋ (ri) is never added to र. One more sign added to the consonants is that of a semi nasal 'ॅ' like French. It is added above the letter e. g. 'हँ' Han.

CONJUNCT CONSONANTS

Besides the single consonants given above, there are various conjunct consonants in Devanagari script, formed by the combination of two or more consonants.

When two consonants are combined the former is written and pronounced half while the latter is written and pronounced fully.

When more than two consonants are combined the last one is written in full while all the preceeding are written and pronounced half.

Some of the consonants in Devanagari have a vertical stroke at the end. This vertical stroke is dropped when some other consonant is added to it. (e. g. स्त, ष्क, थ्य, म्त, ल्व etc.)

When a consonant has no vertical stroke the second consonant is written below the first as in ट्ट, ङ्ग

or by placing a stroke below the first consonant as in ट्व, ड्ग, etc., where ट् and ड् are pronounced half.

The consonant 'र' is an exception to these rules of combinations. If the 'र' is preceeding in the combination it changes to ⌒ sign and it is placed on the consonant it follows, e. g. र्म, र्च, (धर्म, चर्च).

If the 'र' comes after any other consonant without a vertical stroke after it, it changes to ⌒ sign which is placed below the preceeding consonant as ट्र, ड्र. But if the consonant has a vertical stroke after it the 'र' changes to a slanting stroke '⤼' and is added on the left of the vertical stroke, as स्र, थ्र, घ्र.

PRONUNCIATION

The Devanagari Alphabet is phonetically a perfect alphabet, that is, every consonant and vowel has only one sound and every sound has its distinctive consonant and vowel. It is therefore advisable and easy to learn the pronunciations from the lips of a good Indian Pandit or Munshi.

WRITING

There are no capital letters in Devanagari script. The letters have the same form and size at all places. As Devanagari letters have horizontal lines above them they are written in such a way that the line at the top of the letter falls along the line ruled on the paper. Care should therefore be taken that Hindustani in Devanagari script is written below the ruled line and not above as in English :—

e. g. हिन्दुस्तानी (not) हिन्दुस्तानी.

Hindustani Bhasha Parichaya

(*Introduction to Hindustani*)

PART I

LESSON 1

The Present Indefinite Tense

FIRST PERSON

मैं = I	हम = We
मैं हूँ = I am	हम हैं = We are
मैं जाता हूँ = I go (Mas.)	हम जाते हैं = We go (Mas.)
मैं जाती हूँ = I go (Fem.)	हम जाती हैं = We go (Fem.)

The infinitive of all verbs in Hindustani ends with the letter 'ना': (e. g. 'जाना' – to go, 'खाना' = to eat, 'होना' – to be, etc.)

The root of a verb is obtained by dropping the final 'ना' from the infinitive : (e. g. 'जा' is the root of 'जाना', 'खा' of 'खाना', 'हो' of 'होना' and so on.)

'होना' = to be, is the most important auxiliary verb in Hindustani. The forms of this auxiliary verb 'होना' are often required to form the different Tenses of a verb.

The forms 'हूँ' and 'हैं' occuring in the sentences given above are the forms of the auxiliary verb

'होना' in the Present Tense. 'हूँ' is the first person singular and 'हैं' is the plural form.

The masculine and the feminine forms of the auxiliary verb 'होना' are the same in the Present Tense.

The Present Indefinite Tense of a verb is formed by adding 'ता' to the root of a verb, followed by the different forms of the auxiliary verb 'होना', as required by the subject.

The 'ता' added to the root changes to 'ते' in masculine plural and to 'ती' in feminine singular and plural.

In the sentences 'मैं जाता हूँ', 'हम जाते हैं', 'मैं जाती हूँ', 'हम जाती हैं', given above, 'जाता हूँ', 'जाते हैं', 'जाती हूँ' and 'जाती हैं' are the forms of the Present Indefinite Tense of the verb 'जाना' in the first person.

VOCABULARY 1

आना = to come
जाना = to go
बैठना = to sit
उठना = to get up
खाना = to eat
पीना = to drink
लिखना = to write
पढ़ना = to learn, to read
देना = to give
लेना = to take
चलना = to walk
दौड़ना = to run
सुनना = to hear
कहना = to tell, to say
करना = to do, to make
लड़का (M.) = a boy
लड़की (F.) = a girl
किताब (F.), पुस्तक (F.) = a book

ख़त (M.), पत्र (M), चिट्ठी (F.) } = a letter

आम (M.) = a mango

केला (M.) = a plantain, a banana

अनार (M.) = a pomegranate

शरबत (M.) = syrup, sherbet

पानी (M.) = water

कहानी (F), कथा (F.), क़िस्सा (M.) } = a story

N. B.—(1) The order of words in a Hindustani sentence is as follows :—

The subject with its adjuncts comes first, the object comes next and the verb stands last.

(*2*) There are no articles in Hindustani and so while translating sentences from English into Hindustani, the articles should not be translated.

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) मैं आता हूँ। (२) मैं आम खाता हूँ। (३) मैं लेती हूँ। (४) हम चलते हैं। (५) हम उठती हैं। (६) मैं ख़त पढ़ती हूँ। (७) हम पानी पीते हैं। (८) मैं कहानी सुनता हूँ। (९) मैं लड़की हूँ। (१०) हम अनार खाती हैं। (११) हम आती हैं। (१२) मैं शरबत पीता हूँ। (१३) मैं किताब लेती हूँ। (१४) हम सुनते हैं। (१५) मैं काम करता हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) We come. (2) I tell. (3) I (fem.) hear. (4) We drink syrup. (5) I (fem.) write a letter. (6) we run. (7) I am a boy. (8) We (fem.) eat a mango. (9) I (fem.) give a book. (10) I read. (11) I (fem.) go. (12) We (fem.) sit. (13) I eat a pomegranate. (14) I (fem.) tell a story. (15) We learn Hindustani.

LESSON 2

The Present Indefinite Tense

Second Person

तू = Thou

तुम = You

आप = You (to show respect)

तू है = Thou art

तुम हो
आप हैं
} = You are

तू जाता है = Thou goest (Mas.)

तुम जाते हो
आप जाते हैं
} = You go (Mas.)

तू जाती है = Thou goest (Fem.)

तुम जाती हो
आप जाती हैं
} = You go (Fem.)

The forms 'है', 'हो' and 'हैं' occuring in the sentences above, are the forms of the auxiliary verb 'होना' in the Present Tense. 'है' is the second person singular and 'हो' and 'हैं' are the second person plural forms. Similarly 'जाता है', 'जाते हो', 'जाते हैं', 'जाती है', 'जाती हो' and 'जाती हैं' are the forms of the Present Indefinite Tense, of the verb 'जाना' = to go, in the second person.

The personal pronoun 'तू' is very rarely used in Hindustani. It is used while speaking to menials or to those for whom any disrespect is to be shown. It is also used while speaking to children to show more affection and while addressing God.

The pronoun 'तुम' is used while speaking to friends, equals, youngsters and inferiors or subordinates.

While speaking to superiors, elders and strangers the personal pronoun 'आप' is generally used. It indicates great respect. Even if the sense is singular 'आप' always takes a plural verb.

VOCABULARY 2

गाना = to sing
बजाना = to sound, to ring, to beat (a drum)
धोना = to wash
रखना = to keep, to place
डरना = to fear, to be afraid of
रोना = to cry, to weep
हँसना = to laugh
देखना = to see, to look
बोलना = to speak
ख़रीदना = to buy
बेचना = to sell
उठाना = to take up, to lift
डूबना = to sink
तैरना = to swim, to float
नहाना = to bathe

गाना (M.) = a song
बच्चा (M.) = a child
हाथ (M.) = a hand
पैर, पाँव (M.) = a leg, a foot
मुँह (M.) = a mouth, a face
फल (M.) = a fruit
अमरूद (M.) = a guava
नारियल (M.) = a cocoanut
फूल (M.) = a flower
तसवीर, (F) / तस्वीर (F) = a picture
बाजा (M.) = a musical instrument
कौवा, कौआ (M.) = a crow
चिड़िया (F.) = a bird
मुरग़ी, मुर्ग़ी (F.) = a hen

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) तू गाना गाती है । (२) तुम हाथ धोते हो । (३) तू देखता है । (४) आप बोलते हैं । (५) तुम अमरूद बेचती हो । (६) आप बाजा ख़रीदती हैं । (७) तू तैरता है । (८) तू फूल उठाती है । (९) तुम नहाते हो । (१०) तू

किताब पढ़ता है । (११) आप गाना सुनते हैं । (१२) तुम खत लिखती हो । (१३) तू बच्चा है । (१४) आप तसवीर देखते हैं । (१५) तुम हिन्दुस्तानी हो ।

हिंदुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) You (fem.) work. (2) You place a cocoanut. (3) You (आप) laugh. (4) You (fem.) cry. (5) You swim. (6) You sink. (7) You run. (8) You are a girl. (9) You (fem.) eat a mango. (10) You (आप) drink syrup. (11) You wash (your) face. (12) You(आप) sit. (13) You see a picture. (14) You fear. (15) You (आप) read Hindustani.

LESSON 3

The Present Indefinite Tense

THIRD PERSON

वह = He or She वे = They आप = He or She (to show respect)

वह है = He is / She is वे हैं = They are आप हैं = He is / She is

वह जाता है = He goes वे जाते हैं = They go (Mas.) आप जाते हैं = He goes (Resp.)

वह जाती है = She goes वे जाती हैं = They go (Fem.) आप जाती हैं = She goes (Resp.)

The forms 'है' and 'हैं' in the sentences 'वह है', 'वे हैं', and 'आप हैं' are the forms of the

auxiliary verb 'होना', of the Present Tense. 'है' is the third person singular and 'हैं' is the plural form.

Similarly, the forms 'जाता है', 'जाते हैं', 'जाती है' and 'जाती हैं' are the forms of the Present Indefinite Tense of the verb 'जाना', in the third person.

The personal pronoun 'वे', even though plural in form, is some times used in the singular sense, to show respect.

'आप' in fact is a second personal pronoun, but it is also used in the third person when respect is to be shown for the person of whom something is said : (e. g. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले बड़े देशभक्त थे। आप सत्यके बड़े प्रेमी थे। Gopal Krishna Gokhalay was a great patriot. He was a great lover of the truth.)

VOCABULARY 3

खेलना = to play
कूदना = to jump
बनाना = to make
खोलना = to open, to untie
बंद करना = to shut
भेजना = to send
पहुँचना = to reach
पूछना = to ask, to inquire
पहनना, पहिनना } = to wear, to put on

लाना = to bring
सोना = to sleep
जागना = to awake, to get up
रहना = to live, to stay
सीखना = to learn
भोजन करना = to take food, to dine
पाठशाला (F.), मदरसा (M.) } = a school

ज़मीन (F.) = ground, land

जगह (F.) = a place

गेंद (M.) = a ball

घर (M.), मकान (M.) = a house, a building

शिक्षक (M.), अध्यापक (M.), उस्ताद (M.) = a teacher

क़लम (M. F.) = a pen

मेज़ (F.) = a table

कुरसी, कुर्सी (F.) = a chair

उत्तर (F), जवाब (M) = an answer

प्रश्न (M.), सवाल (M.) = a question

विद्यार्थी (M.) = a student, a pupil

धोती (F.) = a dhotee

घड़ी (F.) = a watch, a clock

आदमी (M), मनुष्य (M), इन्सान (M.), इनसान (M) = man

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) वह खेलता है । (२) वह किताब खोलती है । (३) आप अध्यापक हैं । (४) वह धोती पहनता है । (५) वह गेंद लाती है । (६) वे सवाल पूछते हैं । (७) वह जवाब देती है । (८) वे घड़ी ख़रीदती हैं । (९) वह मेज़ रखता है । (१०) वह कुर्सी उठाती है । (११) वे सोते हैं । (१२) वे ख़त भेजती हैं । (१३) वह जागता है । (१४) वे भोजन करते हैं । (१५) वे नहाती हैं ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) She sings a song. (2) They (fem.) read a book. (3) They buy a table. (4) He brings a pen. (5) She asks a question. (6) He answers (gives an answer). (7) He washes a dhotee. (8) She shuts a book. (9) They eat a guava. (10) They (fem.) tell a story. (11) He sleeps. (12) She laughs. (13) They play (with) a ball. (14) They (fem.) see. (15) He is a student.

LESSON 4

The Present Indefinite Tense

होना = to be

मैं हूँ = I am	हम हैं = We are
तू है = Thou art	तुम हो, आप हैं } = We are
वह है = He is, She is	वे हैं = They are

जाना = to go

(Masculine)

मैं जाता हूँ = I go	हम जाते हैं = We go
तू जाता है = Thou goest	तुम जाते हो, आप जाते हैं } = You go
वह जाता है = He goes	वे जाते हैं = They go

(Feminine)

मैं जाती हूँ = I go	हम जाती हैं = We go
तू जाती है = Thou goest	तुम जाती हो, आप जाती हैं } = You go
वह जाती है = She goes	वे जाती हैं = They go

Above are given all the forms of the verbs 'होना' and 'जाना' of the Present Indefinite Tense in all the three persons.

Except 'हूँ' of the first person singular and 'हो' of the second person plural, the forms of the auxiliary verb 'होना' in the Present Tense are 'है' in the singular and 'हैं' in the plural.

The personal pronoun 'आप' (used to show respect) always takes a third person plural verb.

मैं नहीं जाता=I do not go. (M.) हम नहीं जाते=We do not go.
मैं नहीं जाती=I do not go. (F.) हम नहीं जातीं=We do not go.

A negative sentence is formed by putting 'नहीं' before the principal verb. The auxiliary verb is generally dropped in a negative sentence.

If the auxiliary verb in a negative sentence is dropped, the final 'ती' of the principal verb, in the feminine plural changes to 'तीं'.

VOCABULARY 4

पकाना = to cook
काटना = to cut, to bite, to mow
खोजना, ढूंढ़ना = to search, to find out
डालना = to put
तोड़ना = to cut, to pluck, to break
ठहरना = to stop, to stay
जोतना = to plough, to yoke
गिरना = to fall, to drop
सूखना = to dry
बोना = to sow
पीसना = to grind
छोटा = small
बड़ा = big, large, great
मीठा = sweet
खट्टा = sour
घोड़ा (M.) = a horse
बैल (M.) = a bullock
गौ, गाय (F.) = a cow
कुत्ता (M.) = a dog
घास (F.) = grass
किसान (M.) = a farmer
खेत (M.) = a field, a farm
अनाज (M.) = corn, grain, seed
यहाँ = here
वहाँ = there
कहाँ = where
अब = now
तब = then
कब = when
कौन = who

क्या = what	**ये** = these
यह = this	**क्यों** = why

अेक,	दो,	तीन,	चार,	पाँच,	छः,	सात,	आठ,	नौ,	दस,
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

N. B. — Adverbs in Hindustani are used generally after the subject and before the verb.

The interrogative '**क्या**' is often put in the beginning of the sentence.

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into English)

(१) वह बैल है । (२) यह घोड़ा है । (३) आप कौन हैं ? (४) वे अध्यापक हैं । (५) किसान खेत जोतता है । (६) गाय कहाँ है । (७) मैं यहाँ खेलता हूँ । (८) कुत्ता घास नहीं खाता । (९) ये आम काटती हैं । (१०) वह लड़की क्या पकाती है ? (११) मैं वहाँ नहीं जाती । (१२) तुम कब आते हो ? (१३) मीरा अब गाना गाती है । (१४) सीता फूल क्यों नहीं तोड़ती ? (१५) राम किताब खोजता है । (१६) अब हम नहीं खेलते । (१७) यह फल खट्टा नहीं है । (१८) तुम क्यों नहीं ठहरते ? (१९) यह पानी डालती है । (२०) बड़ा आम मीठा है ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) He comes here. (2) Where do you live? (3) I live here. (4) What does she read? (5) This boy does not read a book. (6) A farmer sows seed. (7) She does not cry. (8) Where do you go? (9) A cow eats

grass. (10) They learn Hindustani. (11) When does Seeta come? (12) Who is there? (13) Why do they (fem.) laugh? (14) This mango is not sour. (15) What do you (आप) say? (16) We do not sit here. (17) That man mows (cuts) grass. (18) Now they (fem.) do not grind. (19) Why do you not send a letter? (20) I (fem.) take a small mango.

LESSON 5

Imperative Mood

तू जा = Go (thou) **तुम जाओ** = (You) go
आप जाइये = You go (for respect)

The forms of the imperative are generally in the second person and are the same in both, masculine and feminine gender.

The root of a verb itself is the imperative second person singular. It is used when '**तू**' is the subject: (e. g. **तू जा** = go thou, **तू सुन** = hear thou, etc.)

Imperative second person plural form is obtained by adding '**ओ**' to the root of a verb. This form is used when '**तुम**' is the subject: (e. g. **जा+ओ = जाओ, तुम जाओ । चल + ओ = चलो, पी + ओ = पीओ** and so on.)

The verbs '**लेना**' and '**देना**' are exceptions to this rule. Their forms are '**लो**' and '**दो**'.

The Imperative of respect is formed by adding '**इये**' to the root of a verb: (e. g. **जा + इये = जाइये, चल + इये = चलिये** and so on.) These forms are used when '**आप**' is the subject.

The verb 'लेना', 'देना', 'पीना', 'करना' and 'होना' are exceptions to this rule. Their forms are 'लीजिये', 'दीजिये', 'पीजिये', 'कीजिये' and 'हुजिये' respectively.

तू मत जा = Do not go (thou). तुम मत जाओ (You) do not go.

आप न जाइये (You) please do not go.

The negative of an imperative sentence is formed by putting 'मत' (मत = Do not) before the verb. In the imperative of respect 'न' is used instead of 'मत' and in that case the imperative denotes a request and not a command.

VOCABULARY 5

हटना = to move
परोसना = to serve (a meal)
चिल्लाना = to shout
खींचना = to draw, to pull
नाचना = to dance
छोड़ना = to leave, to untie
लगाना = to put, to apply
सताना = to tease, to trouble
बाँधना = to build, to fasten, to tie
सभापति (M.) = a president
शोर (M.) = noise
दूध (M.) = milk
भात (M.) = rice
दाल (F.) = pulse
तरकारी (F.), शाक (F.) = vegetable
दवा (F.) = medicine
इक्का (M.) = a kind of a horse carriage
व्यायाम (M.), कसरत (F.), मेहनत (F.), = physical exercise
सुबह (F.) = morning

बजे = at o'clock
सच = true, the truth
झूठ = a lie, a false-hood
अिधर = here, this side
अुधर = there, that side
और = and, more, other

ग्यारह,	बारह,	तेरह,	चौदह,	पन्द्रह,	सोलह,	सत्रह,	अठारह,
११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७	१८
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

अुन्नीस	बीस
१९	२०
19	20

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) तू अिधर आ। (२) अुधर जा। (३) तू शोर मत कर। (४) आअिये, बैठिये। (५) तुम मत चिल्लाओ। (६) आप हाथ न छोड़िये। (७) दाल परोसो। (८) आप सभापति हूजिये। (९) मत नाच। (१०) वह किताब दो। (११) सुबह पाँच बजे अुठो और कसरत करो। (१२) अेक अिक्का लाओ। (१३) यह आम लो, काटो और खाओ। (१४) अब झूठ मत बोलो। (१५) यह लीजिये और वह दीजिये।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) Give milk. (2) (आप) Do not sit here. (3) Take up a chair. (4) Read a book. (5) (तू) Do not tease. (6) (आप) Take your meals. (7) Cook rice. (8) Apply this medicine in the morning. (9) Do not pull that side. (10) You (आप) drink water. (11) Take vegetables. (12) You move that side. (13) Tell a story. (14) Open a book and see a picture. (15) You do not lie.

LESSON 6

The Future Tense

जाना = to go

(Masculine)

मैं जाऊँगा = I shall go — **हम जाएँगे** = We shall go

तू जाएगा = Thou wilt go — **तुम जाओगे / आप जाएँगे** = You will go

वह जाएगा = He will go — **वे जाएँगे** = They will go

(Feminine)

मैं जाऊँगी = I shall go — **हम जाएँगी** = We shall go

तू जाएगी = Thou wilt go — **तुम जाओगी / आप जाएँगी** = You will go

वह जाएगी = She will go — **वे जाएँगी** = They will go

All the masculine and the feminine forms of the verb '**जाना**', in the Future Tense, are given above. Following are the terminations added to the root of a verb, to form the simple Future Tense.

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
ऊँगा	**एँगे**	**ऊँगी**	**एँगी**
एगा	**ओगे**	**एगी**	**ओगी**
एगा	**एँगे**	**एगी**	**एँगी**

Before these terminations, the final '**अ**' of the roots ending in '**अ**' is dropped: e. g. the forms of the root '**देख**' will be '**देखूँगा**,' '**देखेंगी**,' **देखोगी** and so on.

Two kinds of Future forms of the verb 'होना' 'देना' and 'लेना' are in use. The one formed according to the rule and the other irregular. The irregular forms which are very commonly used are given below.

(Masculine)

होना		देना		लेना	
मैं हूँगा	हम होंगे	मैं दूँगा	हम देंगे	मैं लूँगा	हम लेंगे
तू होगा	तुम होंगे	तू देगा	तुम दोगे	तू लेगा	तुम लोगे
वह होगा	वे होंगे	वह देगा	वे देंगे	वह लेगा	वे लेंगे

(Feminine)

होना		देना		लेना	
मैं हूँगी	हम होंगी	मैं दूँगी	हम देंगी	मैं लूँगी	हम लेंगी
तू होगी	तुम होगी	तू देगी	तुम दोगी	तू लेगी	तुम लोगी
वह होगी	वे होंगी	वह देगी	वे देंगी	वह लेगी	वे लेंगी

VOCABULARY 6

माँजना = to clean, to scrub
समझना = to understand, to know
सोचना = to think, to consider, to imagine
शोर मचाना = to make noise
मालूम होना = to know, to be known, to realise
पढ़ाना = to teach
डाँटना = to scold, to threaten

पछताना = to repent, to regret

ख़बर (F.), समाचार (M.), वर्त्तमान (M.) = information, news

नाश्ता (M.), जलपान (M.) = breakfast

बरतन (M.), बर्त्तन (M.) = a pot, a basin, a utensil

मुल्क़, देश (M.) = a country

सबक़ (M.), पाठ (M.) = a lesson

दावात (F.), दवात (F.) = an ink-pot

काग़ज़ (M.) = paper

स्याही (F.) = ink

तोता (M.) = a parrot

अच्छा, अमदा = good

बुरा, ख़राब = bad

बहुत = many, much

कल = yesterday, to-morrow

आज = to-day

बाद, पीछे = afterwards

तो = then

नहीं तो = otherwise, if not

कौनसा = which

इक्कीस,	बाईस,	तेईस,	चौबीस,	पच्चीस,	छब्बीस,
२१	२२	२३	२४	२५	२६
21	22	23	24	25	26

सत्ताईस,	अठाईस,	उनतीस,	तीस
२७	२८	२९	३०
27	28	29	30

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) मैं कल जाऊँगा। (२) अब बर्तन कौन माँजेगा? (३) अस्ताद यह सबक़ कल पढ़ाएँगे। (४) बुरा काम मत करो, नहीं तो पछताओगे। (५) वे आज काग़ज़ लाएँगे। (६) शोर मचाओगे तो अध्यापक डाँटेंगे। (७) तू बाद क्या करेगा? (८) मैं सुबह आठ बजे नाश्ता करूँगा। (९) हम गेंद नहीं खेलेंगे। (१०) तुम और क्या सोचोगी? (११) मैं कल एक तोता लूँगा। (१२) कौनसा देश अच्छा होगा? (१३) तब ये क्या जवाब देंगे? (१४) वे नहीं

समझेंगे। (१५) तुम दाल भात परोसोगी और हम खावेंगे।

N. B.—There is no distinction of 'shall' and 'will' in Hindustani.

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) What will you read? (2) I shall write a letter. (3) She will take this book. (4) Who will answer (give answer)? (5) I (fem.) shall answer (give answer). (6) She will not eat a sour mango. (7) This news will be known to-morrow. (8) The ekka will reach afterwards. (9) He will not be there. (10) What will be otherwise? (11) They will take their breakfast now. (12) They (fem.) will make much noise. (13) When will she clean the pot? (14) Will she bring an ink-pot and ink to-morrow? (15) They will not drink milk to-day.

LESSON 7

Past Tense of the Auxiliary 'होना'

(Masculine)

मैं था = I was	**हम थे** = We were
तू था = Thou wert	**तुम थे** = You were
वह था = He was	**वे थे** = They were

(Feminine)

मैं थी = I was	**हम थीं** = We were
तू थी = Thou wert	**तुम थीं** = You were
वह थी = She was	**वे थीं** = They were

Above are the forms of the Past Tense of the auxiliary verb "**होना** = to be." From These forms it will be noticed that for all the persons the masculine

singular and plural forms are 'था' and 'थे' and feminine singular and plural forms are 'थी' and 'थीं' respectively.

VOCABULARY 7

खिलना = to bloom
फैलना = to spread
चुनना = to select, to choose
चखना = to taste
छूना = to touch
मुरझाना, कुम्हलाना = to fade
राजा (M.) = a king
रानी (F.) = a queen
माँ, माता (F.) = a mother
बाप, पिता (M.) = a father
भाभी (M.) = a brother
बहन (F.) = a sister
हाथी (M.) = an elephant
क़मीज़ (F.), कुर्ता (M.) = a shirt
छुट्टी (F.) = leave, holidays
सब = all, whole
सफ़ेद = white
लाल, सुर्ख़ = red

हरा = green, raw, green (colour)
परसों = day before yesterday, day after to-morrow
भी = also
रविवार (M.), अितवार (M.) = Sunday
सोमवार (M.), पीर (M.) = Monday
मंगलवार (M.), मंगल (M.) = Tuesday
बुधवार (M.), बुध (M.) = Wednesday
गुरुवार (M.), जुमेरात (F.) = Thursday
शुक्रवार (M.), जुम्मा (M.) = Friday
शनिवार (M.), शनीचर (M.) = Saturday

इकतीस,	बत्तीस,	तैंतीस,	चौंतीस,	पैंतीस,
३१	३२	३३	३४	३५
31	32	33	34	35
छत्तीस,	सैंतीस,	अड़तीस,	उनतालीस,	चालीस,
३६	३७	३८	३९	४०
36	37	38	39	40

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) अेक राजा था। (२) अध्यापक वहाँ नहीं थे। (३) तुम कल कहाँ थे? (४) आप वहाँ न थे। (५) हम सब वहाँ नहीं थीं। (६) मैं भी न था। (७) आप कहाँ रहते हैं? (८) यह फूल सुबह खिलता है। (९) मैं आम चखती हूँ। (१०) बहन दाल चुनती है। (११) हम सब भाअी भाअी हैं। (१२) आप यह अनार लीजिये। (१३) तुम मत छूओ। (१४) वह लाल शरबत लो। (१५) राम झूठ नहीं बोलेगा। (१६) पिताजी यहाँ कब आअेंगे? (१७) कल जुम्मा था। (१८) परसों छुट्टी नहीं है। (१९) माँ कल क्या देगी? (२०) यह फूल कल मुरझाअेगा। (२१) हम खेल बंद करेंगे। (२२) वह हरा आम खट्टा होगा। (२३) सफ़ेद क़मीज़ पहनो। (२४) मैं रानी हूँगी। (२५) राजा हाथी ख़रीदेगा।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) (There) was a red hen. (2) (There) was a green parrot. (3) We were there. (4) You were not there. (5) I was a student. (6) Where were they? (7) Please do not ask. (आप) (8) We see an elephant. (9) We shall play here. (10) What will you give? (11) Please do a work. (आप) (12) Water will spread. (13) I shall be a king. (14) You take this pomegranate and give one mango. (आप) (15) This flower will not fade to-day. (16) Why does he touch? (17) Who will clean (चुनना) the dal? (18) Please take this book and read it here. (आप) (19) They (fem.) will read Hindustani. (20) Father will come to-morrow.

(21) What will the teacher ask the day after to-morrow? (22) The mother will tell a story. (23) The sister also will go to-morrow. (24) To-morrow is Monday. (25) I will not tell a lie.

LESSON 8

Number (Masculine Nouns)

अेक लड़का खेलता है ।	**नौ लड़के** खेलते हैं ।
अेक केला खाओ ।	**चार केले** खाओ ।

If a masculine noun ends in '**आ**', its plural is formed by changing the final '**आ**' to '**अे**'.

अेक राजा था ।	**दो राजा** थे ।
तब **अेक नेता** था ।	अब **बहुत नेता** हैं ।
अेक मामा यहाँ रहता है ।	**तीन मामा** वहाँ रहते हैं ।
अेक चाचा यहाँ पढ़ता है ।	**दो चाचा** वहाँ पढ़ते हैं ।

Certain masculine nouns, that have come from Sanskrit or those that show near relationship, do not undergo any change in the plural even though they end in '**आ**'.

अेक बैल घास खाता है ।	**दो बैल** घास खाते हैं ।
अेक आदमी काम करता है ।	**तीन आदमी** काम करते हैं ।
अेक आलू काटो ।	**तीन आलू** काटो ।

All the masculine nouns except those that end in '**आ**', have the same form in the plural as in the singular.

VOCABULARY 8

आलू (M.) = a potato
कपड़ा (M.) = cloth, clothes, a garment
नेता (M.) = a leader
धोबी (M.) = a washerman
जुलाहा (M.) = a Mohomedan weaver
कोरी (M.) = a Hindu weaver
हज्जाम (M.), नाभी (M) } = a barber
भिखारी (M.), भिखमंगा (M.) } = a begger
डाकू (M.), लुटेरा (M.) } = a robber, a dacoit
मुसाफिर (M.), यात्री (M.) } = a trvaeller
मेहमान (M.), पाहुना (M.) } = a guest
चूहा (M.) = a rat, a mouse
रीछ (M.), भालू (M.) } = a bear
गहना (M.), ज़ेवर (M.) } = an ornament
चना (M.) = gram
पत्ता (M.) = a leaf of a tree
पेड़, वृक्ष (M.) = a tree
भीख (F.) = begging
दिन (M.) = a day
रात (F.) = a night
हफ़्ता (M.) = a weèk
पखवाड़ा (M), पक्ष (M.) } = a fortnight
मास, महीना (M.) = a month
आसान = easy
मुश्किल = difficult
कितना = how much
इतना = this much
उतना = that much
याद करना = to recollect, to learn by heart
बिताना = to pass, to spend (time)
होता है = becomes, is
चरना = to graze
छीनना = to snatch
बुनना = to weave
भागना = to run away
माँगना = to ask for
पैदा होना = to be born

इकतालीस,	बयालीस,	तैंतालीस,	चवालीस,	पैंतालीस
४१	४२	४३	४४	४५
41	42	43	44	45

छियालीस,	सैंतालीस,	अड़तालीस,	उनचास,	पचास
४६	४७	४८	४९	५०
46	47	48	49	50

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) कुत्ते क्यों दौड़ते हैं ? (२) घोड़े चरते हैं। (३) लड़के सबक़ पढ़ते हैं। (४) वे आदमी कब आवेंगे ? (५) हम बहुत आम खावेंगे। (६) यहाँ चार भालू थे। (७) भिखारी भीख माँगते हैं। (८) पत्ते हरे होते हैं ? (९) अितने आलू क्यों काटते हो ? (१०) वे दो पेड़ मत तोड़ो। (११) चूहे बहुत सताते हैं। (१२) जुलाहे कपड़ा बुनते हैं। (१३) नाअी क्या करते हैं ? (१४) डाकू गहने छीनेंगे। (१५) हम तीन सबक़ याद करेंगे।

हिंदुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) I was there for four months. (2) Boys give a lot of (much) trouble. (3) The bears will run away. (4) How may potatoes will you give? (5) There were nineteen men. (6) Travellers will spend here two days. (7) They (fem.) eat many fruits. (8) [It] will be five weeks. (9) We shall read sixteen lessons. (10) Dogs do not eat plantains. (11) Green leaves will not fall. (12) What do the leaders say? (13) Many kings will come there. (14) Washermen wash clothes. (15) Why do so many guests come?

LESSON 9

Number (Feminine Nouns)

अेक गाय चरती है ।	**दो गायें** चरती हैं ।
अेक किताब पढ़ो ।	**दो किताबें** पढ़ो ।

The plural of feminins noune ending in '**अ**' is formed by changing the final '**अ**' to '**अें**'.

म **अेक रीति** पढ़ाता हूँ ।	अध्यापक **अनेक रीतियाँ** पढ़ाते हैं ।
अेक नदी बहती है ।	**पाँच नदियाँ** बहती हैं ।

The plural of feminine nouns ending in '**इ**' or '**ी**' is formed by adding '**याँ**' to the noun. Before this '**याँ**' of the plural, the final '**ी**' becomes '**इ**'.

अेक चिड़िया गाती है ।	**अनेक चिड़ियाँ** गाती हैं ।
मैं **अेक गुड़िया** लेती हूँ ।	तुम **दो गुड़ियाँ** लो ।

The final '**या**' of the feminine nouns ending in '**या**' changes to '**याँ**' in the plural.

वह **अेक माला** पहनेगी ।	मैं **तीन मालाअें** पहनूँगी ।
आज **अेक वस्तु** खरीदो ।	कल **पाँच वस्तुअें** खरीदो ।
अेक बहू काम करती है ।	**दो बहुअें** काम करती हैं ।

The plurals of all other feminine nouns (e. g. except those that in '**अ, इ, ी** and **या**') are formed by adding '**अें**' to the singular. if the noun ends in '**ू**' it changres to '**ुअ**' before the '**अें**' of the plural.

N. B.—There are only two genders in Hindustani. There is on neuter gender, that is found in many other languages.

VOCABULARY 9

नारी (F.), स्त्री (F), औरत (F.) = a woman, a female

बहू (F.) = a wife, a daughter-in-law

कोयल (F.) = the cuckoo

चींटी (F.) = an ant

माला (F.) = a garland, a necklace

वस्तु, चीज़ (F.) = a thing

खटिया (F.) = a bedstead, a charpoy

गुड़िया (F.) = a doll

तौलिया (F.) = a towel

ककड़ी (F.) = a cucumber

चिनगारी (F.) = a spark

रीति, (F.) तरीक़ा (M.) = a method, a system

सज़ा (F.) = a punishment

मौत, मृत्यू (F.) = a death

दुआ (F.) = a blessing

आयु, अुम्र (F.) = age

तरकीब (F.), युक्ति (F.) = skill, a plan

ज़िन्दगी (F.) = life, living

जानना = to know, to understand

पहचानना = to recognise, to know

मुसकुराना, मुस्कराना = to smile, to grin

मिटाना = to destroy, to rub

सहना = to bear, to endure

बहना = to blow, to flow

मलना = to rub

चुगना = to pick up with the beak, to peck

चौथाअी, पाव,	सवा,	सवा दो,	सवा तीन,
$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into English)

(१) ये चीज़ें यहाँ मत रखो। (२) मैं अनेक युक्तिय जानता हूँ। (३) चार खटियाँ खरीदो। (४) वे स्त्रियाँ मुसकुराती हैं। (५) लड़कियाँ शोर मचाती हैं। (६) बहुअें भोजन पकाअेंगी। (७) किताबें खोलो। (८) क़मीज़ें धोअो। (९) ये औरतें क्या करती हैं ?

(१०) बहनें दुआ देती हैं। (११) चिड़ियाँ दाना चुगती हैं। (१२) यहाँ पाँच कुर्सियाँ थीं। (१३) मोहन आँखें मलता है। (१४) यहाँ कितनी पाठशालाएँ हैं? (१५) चलो अब हम ककड़ियाँ खाएँगे।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) Where will you keep these things? (2) I shall bring two chairs. (3) Please take these books. आप) **(4) Girls sing songs. (5) Please buy three cucumbers.** (आप) **(6) Sisters will not play to-day. (7) What do the daughters-in-law do? (8) Please bring four dolls,** (आप) **(9) What do hens eat? (10) Sparks will spread. (11) There are many plans. (12) Do not bring ink-pots to-morrow. (13) There are many birds. (14) Cows eat grass. (15) Women also will learn Hindustani.**

LESSON 10

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives :—

अच्छा विद्यार्थी पढ़ता है।	अच्छे विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं।
अच्छी लड़की पढ़ती है।	अच्छी लड़कियाँ पढ़ती हैं।

The final 'आ' of the adjectives ending in 'आ changes to 'ए' when it qualifies a masculine plural noun and to 'ई' when it qualifies a feminine noun, (singular or plural).

लाल घोड़ा चरता है।	लाल घोड़े चरते हैं।
लाल घोड़ी चरती है।	लाल घोड़ियाँ चरती हैं।

Adjectives other than those that end in 'आ' remain unchanged when used in a sentence.

Adverbs :—

राम **कब** आएगा ?	सीता **कब** आएगी ?
घोड़ा **यहाँ** है ।	घोड़े **यहाँ** है ।

Adverbs do not undergo any change because of the number or the gender of the verb they modify.

VOCABULARY 10

ऊँचा = tall, high, up
नीचा = low, down
मोटा = thick, fat, big
पतला = thin, lean
महीन = very thin, fine
कड़ा, सख्त = hard, stiff
मुलायम = soft
नाटा = short, dwarfish
लंबा = long, tall
चौड़ा = broad, wide
तंग = narrow, tight
नया = new
पुराना = old, ancient
गहरा = deep
तेज़ = sharp, fast, swift
गरम = hot
ठंढा = cold
भला = good, well
साफ़ = clean, pure
गंदा = dirty, filthy
आगे, सामने = ahead, forward, in front of
पीछे = behind, at the back
ऊपर = up, above
नीचे = down, below
भीतर = in, inside
बाहर = out, outside
पास, नज़दीक = near, by the side of
ऐसे = in that way
कैसे = how, in what way
वैसे = in that way
शायद = perhaps
अथला, छिछला = shallow
ज़रूर = necessarily, essentially
अक्सर = often, usually, frequently

हमेशा = always

फ़ौरन, तुरन्त } = immediately, quickly

कुआँ, कुवाँ (M.) = a well

तालाब (M.) = a tank, a lake

क़दम (M.) = a step, a space

साड़ी (F.) = a sarry, a skirt

बदन, शरीर (M.) = the body

आधा,	डेढ़,	ढाअी, अढ़ाअी,	साढ़ेतीन,	साढ़ेचार
$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) मैं महीन धोती पहनता हूँ। (२) वहाँ अेक पुराना मकान था। (३) हम अक्सर ठंढा पानी पीते हैं। (४) नीचे बैठो। (५) शरीर हमेशा साफ़ रखो। (६) घोड़े तेज़ दौड़ते हैं। (७) बाहर कौन था ? (८) गहरे कुअें यहाँ बहुत हैं। (९) आप यह किताब ज़रूर पढ़िये। (१०) शायद गोपाल न आअेगा। (११) जैसे दो वैसे लो। (१२) अब यह काम कैसे होगा ? (१३) चार क़दम पीछे हटो। (१४) भले आदमी हमेशा सच बोलते हैं। (१५) गाड़ी आयी, फ़ौरन चलो।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) This is a very old tree. (2) That tall teacher teaches Hindustani. (3) That tank is deep. (4) We shall not drink dirty water. (5) I shall always wear clean clothes. (6) Please take this cold syrup. (आप) (7) Please do not go in. (आप) (8) Why will they say so? (9) That fat man does not wear a thick shirt. (10) That lean girl wears a thin garment. (11) Come two steps forward. (12) Do not keep this hot milk there. (13) This thing is not new. (14) What will that short man do? (15) Why do you (आप) sit down? Please sit up.

LESSON 11

Case – Accusative And Dative

There are eight cases in Hindustani, viz :—

1 Nominative, 2 Accusative (or Objective), 3 Instrumental, 4 Dative, 5 Ablative, 6 Genitive (Possessive), 7 Locative and 8 Vocative.

These cases have their different terminations which are added to the nouns or pronouns. These terminations come after the noun or pronoun they qualify and do the same work as the prepositions in English. As these case terminations in Hindustani come after the noun or pronoun they qualify, they are in fact post-positions.

मालिक **नौकरको** बुलाता है = A master calls a servant
लड़का **आम** खाता है = A boy eats a mango

The termination of the Accusative case in Hindustani is '**को**'. This termination is sometimes omitted. (The termination '**को**' of the Objective case is generally used with the animate object and omitted with the inanimate one.)

लड़का **नहानेको** जाता है = A boy goes for bathing.
मालिक **नौकरको** तनख़ाह देता है = A man gives wages to a servant.

The termination of the Dative case is also '**को**'. It stands for the English prepositions 'to' or 'for'. '**के वास्ते**' or '**के लिये**' is also used instead of this '**को**' when it means 'for', (e. g instead of '**नहानेको**' in the sentence '**लड़का नहानेको जाता है**', '**नहानेके लिये**' or '**नहानेके वास्ते**' also may be used.)

VOCABULARY 11

तनख़ाह (F.), वेतन (M.) } = wages, pay, salary
रोटी (F.) = bread, food, chapatee
घी (F.) = ghee
शहद (M.) = honey
शराब (F.) = wine
शक्कर (F.) = sugar
चाय (F.) = tea
नौकर (M.) = a servant
नाम (M.) = a name
ग़रीब = poor
अमीर, धनी, मालदार } = rich

अंधा = blind
गूँगा = dumb
बहरा = deaf
के वास्ते, के लिये } = for
पसंद करना, अच्छा लगना } = to like, to prefer
चाहिये =to wlnt
रोकना = to obsruct, to stop
चाहना = to love, to wish, to want
हाँकना = to drive
पकड़ना = to hold, to catch
मारना = to beat, to hit

तीन चौथाअी, पौन, पौने दो, पौने तीन, तिहाअी, दो तिहाअी

$\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$
$\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

अंग्रेजीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) भिखारीको रोटी दीजिये । (२) अध्यापक विद्यार्थीको पढ़ाअेंगे । (३) रामको दूध अच्छा लगता है । (४) बैलको मत रोको । (५) गायके लिये घास लाओ । (६) सीताको और क्या चाहिये ? (७) वे आदमी डाकूको पकड़ते हैं । (८) तुम हिरालालको क्यों मारते हो ? (९) भालूको रीछ भी कहते हैं । (१०) मैं बहनके वास्ते अनार ख़रीदूँगी । (११) ग़रीबको मत सताओ । (१२) वह ख़राब कुत्ता आदमीको काटेगा । (१३) वह किस्सा माँको मालूम न था । (१४) पिताजीको यह कैसे मालूम होगा ? (१५) गाय सबको दूध देती है ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) We shall give tea to all. (2) Give milk to the girl. (3) Do not touch wine. (4) Give grass to a cow. (5) That woman will teach a girl. (6) Why do you trouble this poor man? (7) What does Hari like? (8) Rustom does not know this. (9) The farmer will drive a bullock. (10) Why do you beat Syed? (11) Send a letter to brother. (12) Who will bring sugar for tea? (13) Apply butter to bread. (14) He will give wages to servants to-morrow. (15) Maganlal wants honey for medicine.

LESSON 12.

Inflection of Nouns

The plural forms of masculine or feminine nouns undergo a change before the case terminations. This change is called " Inflection ".

नौकर **घोड़ेको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds a horse.

माता **बच्चेको दूध** पिलाती है = A mother feeds milk to a child.

Masculine nouns ending in '**आ**' undergo a change before the case terminations, even in the singular form. The final '**आ**' of such nouns changes to '**ए**', e. g. '**घोड़ा**' becomes '**घोड़े**' before any case termination is added. (Words such as '**राजा**', '**खुदा**', '**चंद्रमा**', '**काका**' etc. are exceptions to this rule.)

नौकर **बैलको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds a bullock.

नौकर **गायको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds a cow.

माता **लड़कीको** बुलाती है = A mother calls a daughter.

गोपाल **माँको** बुलाता है = Gopal calls mother.

Except masculine nouns ending in '**आ**' no other noun, musculine or feminine, is ' Inflected ', (undergoes a change before case terminations) in the singular.

नौकर **बैलोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds bullocks.

नौकर **घोड़ोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds horses.

नौकर **गायोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds cows.

नौकर **चिड़ियोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds birds.

All the masculine nouns ending in '**अ**' or '**आ**' and feminine nouns ending in '**अ**' or '**या**' end in '**ओं**' in the plural before the case terminations.

राजा **कवियोंको** अिनाम देता है = A king gives a reward to poets.

राजा **दासियोंको** तनख़ाह देता है = A king gives wages to maid servants.

'**यों**' is added to all the masculine and feminine nouns ending in '**अि**' or '**अी**' in the plural, before the case terminations. The final '**अी**' becomes '**अि**' before this '**यों**'.

नौकर **राजाओंको** सलाम करते हैं = Servants salute the kings.

बच्चे **माताओंको** नमस्कार करते हैं = Children bow the mothers.

नौकर **धेनुओंको** खिलाता है = A servant feeds cows.

वह **भालुओंको** पकड़ता है = He catches bears.

Some masculine nouns ending in '**आ**', (that have come from Sanskrit or Arabic), all feminine nouns ending in '**आ**' and all the masculine and

feminine nouns ending in 'उ' or 'ऊ' take 'ओं' in the plural, before the case terminations. The final 'ऊ' becomes 'उ' before this 'ओं' is added.

नौकर **काले घोड़ेको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds a black horse.

नौकर **काले घोड़ोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds black horses.

नौकर **काली घोड़ीको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds a black mare.

नौकर **काली घोड़ियोंको** पकड़ता है = A servant holds black mares.

The final 'आ' of the adjectives ending in 'आ' changes to 'ए' when followed by masculine nouns with case terminations, and to 'ई' when followed by feminine nouns with or without case terminations.

The case terminations in singular and plural are the same in Hindustani.

VOCABULARY 12

सुलाना = to put to sleep
पिलाना } = to cause to drink, to suckle
खिलाना = to feed
बुलाना = to call, to invite
मिलना = to meet, to get
सुनाना = to cause to hear, to tell
लड़ना = to fight, to quarrel

लोग (M.) = people
धाय (F.) = a wet nurse
खिलौना (M.) = a plaything, a toy
बात (F.) = a speech, saying, matter, a subject
आज़ादी (F.) = freedom, liberty , independence

मिनाम (M.), **बख़शीश** (F.) = a prize, a gift, a reward

बछड़ा (M.) = a calf, a young one

जवान = young

बूढ़ा = ola, aged

प्यारा = beloved, dear

फ़ज़ूल, **नाहक़** = unnecessary (ly) useless (ly)

कुछ = any, some, little

कोभी = someone, somebody

अिक्कावन,	बावन,	तिरपन,	चौवन,	पचपन,	छप्पन,
५१	५२	५३	५४	५५	५६
51	52	53	54	55	56

सत्तावन,	अट्ठावन,	अुनसठ	साठ
५७	५८	५९	६०
57	58	59	60

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) माता बच्चेको सुलाती है। (२) सब लोग आज़ादीके लिये लड़ते हैं। (३) अब गोपालको नअी किताबें मिलेंगी। (४) रहीमको कितने आम चाहिये? (५) घोड़ेको चना दो। (६) धनी लोग ग़रीबोंको अक्सर सताते हैं। (७) धाय बच्चेको दूध पिलाती है। (८) छोटा बच्चा खिलौनेके लिये रोता है। (९) सभापतिजी अब विद्यार्थियोंको बख़शीशें देंगे। (१०) मेहमानोंको बैठनेके लिये कुर्सियाँ दो। (११) बहूको देखनेके लिये बहुत स्त्रियाँ आअेंगी। (१२) यह बात लोगोंको फ़ौरन मालूम होगी। (१३) अब बच्चोंको मैं अेक गाना सुनाअूँगा। (१४) हिन्दुओंको गौ बहुत प्यारी है। (१५) नाश्तेके लिये बहन भाअियोंको बुलाती है।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) A cow suckles a calf. (2) Why do you unnecessarily trouble little children? (3) Please do not give sour mangoes to an old man (आप). **(4) A nurse will feed a child. (5) A boy wants butter for bread. (6) Buy books for the brother. (7) I shall teach Hindustani to children. (8) Who catches mice? (9) The dog will not bite people. (10) Hari will not drink this tea. (11) Go and call the nurse immediately. (12) She does not send a letter to a brother. (13) We will give these books to girls to-morrow. (14) Servants do not know anything. (15) Give some work to beggars.**

LESSON 13

Case – Instrumental and Ablative

वह **कलमसे** लिखता है = He writes with a pen.

वह **छुरीसे** अमरूद काटता है = He cuts a guava with a knife.

लड़कोंसे यह काम न होगा = This work will not be done by boys.

भिखारी अेक **आँखसे** अंधा है = The beggar is blind of one eye.

हम **मोटरसे** जाते हैं = We go in a motor (by a motor).

The termination of the Instrumental case is '**से**'. It generally stands for the English prepositions 'with' and 'by'.

पेड़से पत्ते गिरते हैं = Leaves fall *from* the tree.

कलसे हम देखते हैं = We see *since* yesterday.

धनसे विद्या श्रेष्ठ है = Learning is greater *than* wealth.
मैं मदरसेसे पाँच बजे आऊँगा = I will come *from* school at five o'clock.
बम्बईसे कल्याण चौतीस मील है = Kalyan is thirty-four miles *form* Bombay.

The termination of Ablative case is also 'से'. In that sense, it stands for the English prepositions 'from', 'since' and 'than'.

VOCABULARY 13

आँख (F.) = an eye
भाड़ा, (F.) / किराया (F.) = rent, fare
मील = (F.) = a mile
चाकू (F.) = a pen-knife
छुरी, छूरी (F.) = a knife
अंक (F.) = a figure, a number
अक़्ल (F.) = wisdom, intellect
ताक़त (F.) = strength
शाम (F.) = an evening
बाज़ार (F.) = a market
लकडी (F.) = wood, a stick
कपास (F.) = cotton
मधुमक्खी (F.) = a bee
धूप (F.) = heat of the sun

पैसा, धन (F.) = wealth, money
बीमारी (F.), / मर्ज़ (F.) = an illness, a disease
दुबला = weak, lean
लंगड़ा, पंगू = lame
आलसी, सुस्त = lazy, idle
दूर = far, distant
तक = up to, till
जमाना, / जमा करना = to gather, to collect
निकलना = to come out, to rise, to depart
दीखना, / दिखाई देना, / नज़र आना = to seem, to look, to appear
गिनना = to count

त्रिकसठ,	बासठ,	तिरसठ,	चौंसठ,	पैंसठ,
६१	६२	६३	६४	६५
61	62	63	64	65

छियासठ.	सड़सठ.	अड़सठ.	उनहत्तर.	सत्तर
६६	६७	६८	६९	७०
66	67	68	69	70

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) छुरीसे आम काटो । (२) अेकसे पचासतक अंक गिनो । (३) ताक़तसे अक़्ल बड़ी है । (४) मधु-मक्खियाँ फूलोंसे शहद जमा करती हैं । (५) यह मकान किरायेसे देना है । (६) बम्बअी अहमदाबादसे बड़ा शहर है । (७) दुबले आदमीसे क्या काम होगा ? (८) सुस्त विद्यार्थीसे कुछ न होगा । (९) पंजाब मेल बम्बअीसे कितने बजे निकलती है ? (१०) डाकू मुसाफिरोंसे सब चीजें छीनते हैं । (११) मेज़ और कुर्सियाँ लकड़ीसे बनाते हैं । (१२) किसान सुबहसे शामतक काम करते हैं । (१३) शरीर / साफ न रखनेसे बीमारी होगी । (१४) बाज़ारसे पचीस आम लाओ । (१५) गंगा नदी हिमालयसे निकलती है ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) We see with the eyes. (2) Come home from school. (3) I shall write a letter to mother from Bombay. (4) I was out since morning. (5) What will you cut with a knife? (6) Suneeti is older than Usha. (7) The Flying Ranee starts from Surat at quarter past three. (8) The school was closed for four days since Saturday. (9) Much wealth goes out from India. (10) Pupils play with a ball. (11) What will you learn from a bee? (12) Flowers fade on account of (से) the heat. (13) Learn Hindustani from the teacher. (14) Take ten Rupees from father. (15) Cloth is made from (of) cotton.

LESSON 14

Case – the Genitive (Possessive)

यह **रामका** घोड़ा है = This is Ram's horse.
ये **रामके** घोड़े हैं = These are Ram's horses.
यह **रामकी** गाय है = This is Ram's cow.
ये **रामकी** गायें हैं = These are Ram's cows.

The terminations of the Genitive case in Hindustani are '**का**', '**के**' and '**की**'. The termination '**का**' is used when the noun following is masculine singular and '**के**' is used when the noun following is masculine plural. The termination '**की**' is used when the noun following is either feminine singular or plural.

वह **रामके** घोड़ेको पकड़ता है = He holds Ram's horse.
दशरथके लड़केका नाम राम था = The name of Dasharath's son was Ram.
दशरथकी **लड़कीका** नाम शान्ता था = The name of Dasharath's daughter was Shanta.

The termination '**के**' is also used before a masculine singular noun when that noun takes any case termination.

गोपालके अेक लड़का है = Gopal has a son.
रामके दो लड़के हैं = Ram has two sons.
गोपालके अेक लड़की है = Gopal has a daughter
रामके दो लड़कियाँ हैं = Ram has two daughters.
गोपालके अेक लड़का और अेक लड़की है = Gopal has a son and a daughter.

सीताके दो भाओ और अेक बहन हैं = Seeta has two brothers and a sister.

The termination '**के**' is used when the statement shows family relationship.

आदमीके दो पैर होते हैं = A man has two legs.
हाथीके अेक सूँड होती है = An elephant has a trunk.
पंछीके दाँत नहीं होते = Birds have no teeth.

The termination '**के**' is also used when a statement denoting the parts of the body is to be made, irrespective of the number or the gender of the noun following.

जोहनका अेक मकान है = John has a house.
सैय्यदके दो मकान थे = Sayyad had two houses.
रोशनकी अेक अंगूठी है = Roshan has a ring.
साराकी दो मोटरें हैं = Sarah has two motor-cars.
बच्चोंकी बहुत किताबें थीं = Children had many books.

The Genitive terminations are also used to denote the possession of things.

VOCABULARY 14

खानदान (M.), **वंश** (M) = a family, descent
नाता, रिश्ता (M.) = relation
नातेदार (M.), **रिश्तेदार** (M.) = a relative
नाना (M.) = a mother's father
नानी (F.) = a mother's mother
दादा (M.) a father's father
दादी (F.) = a father's mother

चचा, (M.) } a father's
चाचा, (M.) } = brother,
काका (M.) } an uncle

चची, (F.) } a father's
चाची, (F.) } = brother's
काकी (F.) } wife, an aunt

फ़ूफी, (F.) } = a father's sis-
बुआ (F.) } ter, an aunt

मामा (M.) = a mother's brother

मामी (F.) = a mother's brother's wife

मौसी, (F.) } = a mother's
ख़ाला (F.) } sister

सौत (F.) = a co-wife

सौतेली माँ (F.) = a step-mother

भौजाअी, (F.) } a brother's
भाभी (F.) } wife

ससुर (M.) = a father-in-law

सास (F.) = a mother-in-law

बीमार, } = sick, ill
मरीज़ }

दामाद, (M.) } = a son-in-
जमाअी (M) } law

सूँड (F.) = a trunk (of an elephant)

दाँत (M.) a tooth

दुम, पूँछ (F.) = a tail

चोंच (F.) = a beak

सुवर्ण, सोना (M.) gold

जानवर, (M.) } = an animal
चौपाया (M.) }

मिट्टी (F.) = dust, earth

दुःख, (M.) } misery,
अफ़सोस (M.) } = sorrow,
sadness

मशहूर, } = well known,
प्रसिद्ध } famous

होशियार, } = clever,
अक़्लमंद } intelligent

सिर्फ़, फ़क्त, } = only
केवल }

सीधा = straight

टेढ़ा = curved, bent

आजकल = now-a-days

अिकहत्तर,	बहत्तर,	तिहत्तर,	चौहत्तर,	पचहत्तर
७१	७२	७३	७४	७५
71	72	73	74	75
छिहत्तर,	सतहत्तर,	अठहत्तर,	अुनासी,	अस्सी
७६	७७	७८	७९	८०
76	77	78	79	80

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into English)

(१) माँकी बहनको मौसी कहते हैं । (२) मौसीके लड़केको मौसेरा भाअी कहते हैं । (३) दशरथके तीन रानियाँ थीं । (४) रामके अेक बहन थी । (५) सीताके दो लड़के थे । (६) रामधनके अेक स्त्री और अेक बच्चा था । (७) आदमीके दो आँखें होती हैं । (८) कुत्तेकी दुम टेढ़ी होती है । (९) सुमनके दादा बहुत दिनोंसे बीमार थे । (१०) दो भाअी थे, बड़ेका नाम था विजय और छोटेका था विलास । (११) हिन्दुस्तानके लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं । (१२) लक्ष्मीबाअी झाँसीकी रानी थीं । (१३) वहाँ के कुअेंका पानी गंदा है । (१४) रत्नागिरीके आम विलायत भी जाते हैं । (१५) अकबर मुग़ल खानदानका तीसरा बादशाह था । (१६) जमाअी सोनेकी घड़ी चाहता है । (१७) मैं पचास रुपयेकी किताबें खरीदूँगा । (१८) यह पीनेका पानी नहीं है । (१९) गंगा, कृष्णा और गोदावरी य हिन्दुस्तानकी पवित्र नदियाँ हैं । (२०) तुलसीदासकी रामायण सब लोग पढ़ते हैं ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) This is a rose (rose flower). (2) A father's sister is an aunt. (3) Ram had three brothers. (4) Vishvanath has two sisters. (5) A bird has a beak. (6) The name of the younger sister is Veena. (7) The son of the aunt was ill. (8) The water of the pond at (of) Sinhagad is sweet. (9) The Taj Mahal of Agra is famous. (10) Vithalbhai was the president of the Assembly. (11) Chittaranjan Das was a well

known leader of Bengal. (12) The people of this place have only pots of earth. (13) This is a very sad thing. (14) Tell the information of yesterday. (15) Make ornaments of gold for the girl. (16) The girls of to-day are clever. (17) This woman is a relative of Zubeida. (18) Where does Joseph's brother live? (19)Sivaji Maharaj was of Shisodia descent. (20) The people of India are now free.

LESSON 15

Case – Locative, and Post-positions

पाठशालामें विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं = Students learn in a school.
नारियलमें मीठा पानी है = There is sweet water in a cocoanut.
लड़के दरवाज़ेपर खड़े हैं = Boys are standing at the door.
मेज़पर किताब है = There is a book on the table.
पेड़ोंपर चिड़ियाँ बैठती हैं = Birds sit on trees.
चिड़ियोंमें कोयल गानेवाली है = Among birds the Cuckoo is a songster.

The terminations of the Locative case are '**में**' and '**पर**'. '**में**' is used when the meaning is 'in' 'among', 'between', and '**पर**' stands for 'on' and 'at'.

Post-positions :—

Besides the case terminations there are many other post-positions in Hindustani.

किताब मेजके **नीचे** है = A book is under the table.
मदरसेके **पीछे** अेक तालाब है = There is a pond behind the school.

Some of the post-positions in Hindustani such as '**ऊपर**', '**नीचे**', '**पीछे**', '**बाद**', '**आगे**', '**पहले**', etc. take the termination '**के**' before them.

किसान शरहकी **तरफ** जाता है = A farmer goes towards the town.
वह आपकी **तरह** कपडे पहनता है = He puts on clothes like yours.

Some of the post-positions like '**ओर**', '**जगह**', '**तरह**', '**तरफ**', take the termination '**की**' before them.

VOCABULARY 15

पहले = before, formerly
ओर, तरफ़ = at, towards
के मारे = because of
भर = full of
की अपेक्षा = than
दिशा [F.] = direction
पूरब, पूर्व [M.] = the east
पश्चिम, पच्छिम [M.] = the west
दक्षिण [M.] = the south
उत्तर [M.] = the north
देहात, गाँव [M.] = a village
जंगल [M.] = a jungle, a forest
ठंढ, सर्दी (F.) / **जाड़ा** (M.) = cold, winter
गरमी (F.) = heat, summer
बरसात, बारिश (F.) = rain, autumn, rainy season,
तरह, भाँति (F.) = manner, way, kind, method
शिकार (M.) = hunting
शेर, सिंह (M.) = a lion
सियार, शृगाल (M.) = a jackal
मछली, मच्छी (F.) = fish
संसार, जगत (M.) / **दुनिया** (F.) = the world

पहाड़, (M.) } = a mountain
पर्वत (M.) }

भूख (F.) = hunger

साल, वर्ष (M.) = an year

फ़र्क़ (M.) } = distance, difference

मज़ा, (M.) } = joy, pleasure
आनंद (M.) }

अख़बार, (M.) } = a news-paper
समाचार पत्र (M.) }

कटोरी } = a cup, a bowl, a basin

खुलना = to open, to be untied

पकना = to ripen, to be cooked

शिकार खेलना = to hunt

मज़ा-आना = to take pleasure to get pleasure

इक्यासी,	बयासी,	तिरासी,	चौरासी,	पचासी,
८१	८२	८३	८४	८५
81	82	83	84	85
छियासी,	सत्तासी,	अट्ठासी,	नवासी,	नब्बे,
८६	८७	८८	८९	९०
86	87	88	89	90

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) मेज़पर दावात है । (२) दावातमें स्याही है । (३) बम्बईमें बड़े बड़े मकान हैं । (४) राजा लोग जंगलमें शिकार खेलते हैं । (५) शहरोंमें सब तरहकी चीजें मिलती हैं । (६) हिन्दुस्तानमें बहुत धन था । (७) दुनियामें हिमालय सबसे ऊँचा पहाड़ है । (८) राम और रहीममें कुछ फ़र्क़ नहीं । (९) कल हम नदीपर नहाने जावेंगे । (१०) आप यह मकान कितनेमें खरीदेंगे ? (११) मछलियाँ पानीमें रहती हैं । (१२) सीलोन हिन्दुस्तानके दक्खिनमें है । (१३) पूरबकी तरफ़ देखो । (१४) बच्चे भूखके मारे रोते हैं । (१५) मदरसेकी घड़ीमें अब ग्यारह बजेंगे । (१६) हिन्दुस्तानीमें नपुंसकलिंग नहीं

है । (१७) साठ सालके पहले मोटार गाड़ियाँ न थीं । (१८) घोड़ेपर बैठनेमें बड़ा मजा आता है । (१९) गरीब लोग मिट्टीके बर्तनोंमें भोजन पकाते हैं । (२०) अंग्रेजीकी अपेक्षा हिन्दुस्तानी बहुत आसान है ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) There is milk in the cup. (2) Put sugar in the milk. (3) Do not sit on the floor. (4) Mangoes get ripe (ripen) in the summer. (5) A lion lives in the forest. (6) A jackal also lives in the forest. (7) Farmers live in a village. (8) People swim in a pond. (9) Three men sit in an ekka. (10) What is the news in to-day's newspapers? (11) What will you do in the holidays? (12) There was a mango tree in front of the school. (13) I live near the station. (14) Burma is in (to) the east of India. (15) A river flows in the west. (16) Mississipi is the longest river in the world. (17) For what (price) will you buy those cucumbers? (18) Children are playing in the river. (19) We bathe with hot water in the winter. (20) Among the animals the jackal is cunning.

LESSON 16

Pronouns

(Personal and Demonstrative)

Personal Pronouns :—

'मैं', 'तू' and 'वह' are respectively the first, the second and the third personal pronouns and 'हम', 'तुम' and 'वे' are their plural forms.

मुझको किताब दो = Give me a book.

तुझको क्या चाहिये ? = What do you want ?

उसको रुपया दो = Give him a rupee.

The personal pronouns '**मैं**', '**तू**' and '**वह**' change to '**मुझ**', '**तुझ**' and '**उस**' respectively, before the case terminations.

मैंने आम खाया = I ate a mango.

तूने क्या देखा ? = What did you see ?

'**मैं**' and '**तू**' do not undergo any change before the termination '**ने**' of the Nominative case.

यह **मेरा** घोड़ा है = This is my horse.

वह **तेरा** घोड़ा है = This is your horse.

ये **मेरे** घोड़े हैं = These are my horses.

वे **तेरे** घोड़े हैं = Those are your horses.

The possessive forms of the personal pronouns '**मैं**' and '**तू**' are respectively '**मेरा**' and '**तेरा**' before the masculine singular nouns and '**मेरे**' and '**तेरे**' before the masculine plural nouns.

यह **मेरी** गाय है = This is my cow.

वह **तेरी** गाय है = That is your cow.

ये **मेरी** गायें हैं = These are my cows.

वे **तेरी** गायें हैं = Those are your cows.

The possessive forms of the personal pronouns '**मैं**' and '**तू**' are respectively '**मेरी**' and '**तेरी**' before any feminine noun singular or plural.

हमको दूध चाहिये = We want milk.
तुममें कौन होशियार है ? = Who is clever amongst you ?
आपको क्या चाहिये ? = What do you want ?

'**हम**', '**तुम**' and '**आप**' do not undergo any change before the case terminations.

अुनको दूध चाहिये
अुन्होंको दूध चाहिये } = They want milk.

'**वे**' the plural form of the third personal pronoun '**वह**' changes to '**अुन**' or '**अुन्हों**' before the case terminations.

यह हमारा लोटा है = This is our pot.
वह तुम्हारा लोटा है = That is your pot.
ये हमारे लोटे हैं = These are our pots.
वे तुम्हारे लोटे हैं = Those are your pots.

The possessive forms of '**हम**' and '**तुम**' before masculine nouns, singular or plural, are '**हमारा**', '**हमारे**' and '**तुम्हारा**', '**तुम्हारे**' respectively.

यह हमारी थाली है = This is our dish.
वह तुम्हारी थाली है = That is your dish.
ये हमारी थालियाँ हैं = These are our dishes.
वे तुम्हारी थालियाँ हैं = Those are your dishes.
'**हमारी**' and '**तुम्हारी**' are the possessive forms of '**हम**' and '**तुम**' before feminine nouns.

The forms '**मुझे**' for '**मुझको**', '**हमें**' for '**हमको**' '**तुझे**' for '**तुझको**', '**तुम्हे**' for **तुमको**' '**अुसे**' for '**अुसको**' and '**अुन्हें**' for '**अुन्होंको**' or '**अुनको**' are in general use.

Demonstrative Pronouns :—

यह बच्चा खेलता है = This child plays.

ये बच्चे खेलते हैं = These children play.

वह बच्चा नहीं खेलता = That child does not play.

वे बच्चे नहीं खेलते = Those children do not play.

'यह' and 'वह' are demonstrative pronouns in Hindustani. Their plural forms are 'ये' and 'वे' respectively.

इस बच्चेको शरबत दो = Give sherbet to this child.

इन बच्चोंको शरबत दो = Give sherbet to these children.

'यह' and 'ये' change to 'इस' and 'इन' before the case terminations are added to them.

The forms 'इसे' for 'इसको' and 'इन्हें' for 'इनको' are very commonly used.

VOCABULARY 16

संदूक (M.) = a box
घड़ा (M.) = a (big) pot
लोटा (M.) = a (small) pot
थाली (F.) = a plate, a dish
टोपी (F.) = a cap, a hat
छाता, (M.) / छतरी (F.) = an umbrella
जेब, (F.) / खीसा (M.) = a pocket
जूता, जोडा = a shoe
बाल (M.) = hair
नाक (F.) = a nose
पेट (M.) = a stomach
ज़बान, जीभ (F.) = a tongue
अँगली (F.) = a finger
बाग़, बग़ीचा (M.) = a garden
दुकान, दूकान (F.) = a shop
दर्ज़ा दरज़ा (M.) / कक्षा, श्रेणी (F.) = a class, a standard
टोकरी (F.) = a basket

पता, (M.) } = an address
ठिकाना (M.) }
दर्द, दरद (M.) = pain
धुआँ (M.) = smoke
रंग (M.) = colour

काला = black
नीला = blue
पीला, ज़र्द } = yellow

अिक्यानबे,	बानबे,	तिरानबे,	चौरानबे,	पंचानबे,
९१	९२	९३	९४	९५
91	92	93	94	95

छियानबे,	सत्तानबे,	अट्ठानबे,	निन्नानबे,	सौ
९६	९७	९८	९९	१००
96	97	98	99	100

अंग्रेजीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) तुम्हारे देशका नाम क्या है ? (२) मेरे देशका नाम हिन्दुस्तान है। (३) अुनके दर्ज़ेमें पैंतीस विद्यार्थी हैं। (४) अुनकी पुस्तक वहाँ नहीं थी। (५) हमारी पाठशाला साढ़े दस बजे खुलती है। (६) मेरी माता कल मुझे अेक नयी किताब देगी। (७) अुस लड़केके हाथमें अेक छतरी थी। (८) अुसका पता हमें मालूम नहीं। (९) राम मुझसे अेक सालसे बड़ा है। (१०) तुम अुन बच्चोंको नाहक़ क्यों सताते हो ? (११) अिनके घरके पीछे अुसका मकान है। (१२) मैं तुमसे वह किताब ज़रूर लूँगा। (१३) कल तुम्हारी पाठशालाके विद्यार्थी आग्रा जायेंगे। (१४) अुन्होंमें मेरा अेक भाअी भी है। (१५) अुसके खीसेमें अिसकी घड़ी थी। (१६) हमारी

दूकानमें ये किताबें मिलेंगी। (१७) मैं तुझे अेक गुड़िया दूँगी। (१८) अध्यापक तुमको बुलाते हैं। (१९) तेरा भाभी अुससे छोटा है। (२०) हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1) Where is your house? (2) My house is in front of the school. (3) What is the name of your father? (4) Who teaches you Hindustani? (5) Bharat is our country. (6) Give this book to their brother. (7) Her sister learns in our school. (8) There were twenty-five mangoes in her basket. (9) Put your clothes in this box. (10) Their school will open after eight days. (11) There are twenty lessons in this book. (12) My sister is older than I. (13) What do you want? (14) She wants an umbrella. (15) The colour of this cap was black. (16) I shall give them their books to-morrow. (17) What is the difference between this and that? (18) That is not known to me. (19) Who will tell the address of this house? (20) Formerly there was much wealth in our country.

LESSON 17

The Past-Tense

मैं बेंचपर पहले **बैठा** = I (M.) sat on the bench first.
तुम कब **बैठे** ? = When did you (M.) sit ?
वह बाद **बैठा** = He sat afterwards.
वे सभी बाद **बैठे** = They (M.) all sat afterwards.

The masculine singular form of the Past-Tense of a root ending in 'अ' is obtained by changing the final 'अ' to 'आ' and the masculine plural form by changing the final 'अ' to 'ए'.

मैं बेंचपर पहले **बैठी** = I (fem.) sat on the bench first.
तुम कब **बैठीं** ? = When did you (fem.) sit ?
वह बाद **बैठी** = She sat afterwards.
वे सभी बाद **बैठीं** = They (fem.) all sat afterwards.

The feminine singular form of the Past-Tense of a root ending in 'अ', is obtained by changing the final 'अ' to 'ई' and the feminine plural form by changing the final 'अ' to 'ईं'.

वह कब **आया** ? = When did he come ?
हम नौ बजे **आये** = We (M.) came at 9 o'clock.
सीता कब **सोयी** ? = When did Seeta sleep ?
वे सब नौ के पहले **सोयीं** = They (fem.) all slept before nine.

The Past-Tense of the roots ending in 'आ', 'ई', 'ए' and 'ओ' is formed by adding 'या' and 'ये' in the masculine and 'यी' and 'यीं' in the feminine, singular and plural respectively. The final 'ई' of the root changes to 'इ' before this 'या', 'ये', 'यी' and 'यीं' of the Past-Tense.

The Past-Tense of the roots ending in 'उ' and 'ऊ' is formed by adding आ and ए in the masculine and 'ई' and 'ईं' in the feminine singular and plural respectively (e. g. छुआ, छुए, छुई, छुईं).

The forms of the Past Tense of some roots are not formed according to the rules. These irregular forms are given below.

Verb	Root	Masculine		Feminine	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
करना	कर	किया	किये	की	कीं
देना	दे	दिया	दिये	दी	दीं
लेना	ले	लिया	लिये	ली	लीं
पीना	पी	पिया	पिये	पी	पीं
जाना	जा	गया	गये	गयी	गयीं
होना (to be)	हो	हुआ	हुअे	हुअी	हुअीं

VOCABULARY 17

सूरज (M.) = the sun
बिच्छु (M.) = a scorpion
बिल्ली (F.) = a cat
बकरी (F.) = a goat
भैंस, भैंसी (F.) = a buffalo
गधा (M) = an ass
साँप, सर्प (M.) = a serpent
हवा (F.) = wind, air, breeze
मेघ, बादल (M.) = a cloud
बिजली (F.) = lightning, electricity
प्रकाश, झुजेला (M.) / रोशनी (F.) = light
अंधेरा (M.) = darkness
आकाश, (M) / आसमान = the sky
तारा, सितारा (M.) = a star
सबेरा (M.) = morning
अहीर, (M.) / ग्वाला (M.) = a milkman, a cowherd

रास्ता, (M.) } = a way,
राह (F.) } a road

दिया, चिराग़, } = a light,
दीपक (M.) } a lamp

भीड़ (F.) = crowd

गुस्सा (M.) = anger

अचरज़, अचँभा, } = a
आश्चर्य, } surprise
तअज्जुब (M.) }

ग़लती, भूल (F.) = a mistake

होना = to be

आश्चर्य होना = to be surprised

चमकना = to shine, to flash

गरजना = to thunder

बुझाना } = to put out,
} to satisfy
(thirst)

पहला, दूसरा, तीसरा, चौथा, पाँचवाँ, छठा, सातवाँ आठवाँ, नौवाँ, दसवाँ etc. are the ordinal numbers. Ordinals of numbers after six are formed by adding 'वाँ' to the number.

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) पक्षी जागे। (२) सबेरा हुआ। (३) सूरज निकला। (४) चारों तरफ़ प्रकाश फैला। (५) फूल खिले। (६) चूहा भागा। (७) बिल्ली उसके पीछे दौड़ी। (८) रास्तेमें बहुत भीड़ थी। (९) मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। (१०) नौकर वहाँतक नहीं गया। (११) हवा तेज़ हुअी। (१२) लड़का अबतक नहीं आया। (१३) उसकी माँ कल बहुत रोयी। (१४) वह लड़का झूठ बोला। (१५) बकरी पानीमें गिरी। (१६) वहाँ क्या नज़र आया। (१७) यह बच्चा यहाँ क्यों सोया ? (१८) वे आज छः बजे उठे। (१९) तुम क्यों हँसे ? (२०) आपका ख़त मुझे परसों मिला।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) The night came. (2) Flowers faded. (3) The darkness spread. (4) He went there. (5) His sister came here yesterday. (6) What happened? Who fell? (7) He ran immediately. (8) All knew this. (9) Why did he not play yesterday? (10) He got two books. (11) The autumn came. (12) The clouds thundered. (13) The lightning flashed. (14) The children were surprised. (15) She cried much. (16) I laughed. (17) You made a mistake. (18) He did not say anything. (19) You sat there. (20) The poor got food.

LESSON 18

Case–Nominative

घोड़ेने घास खाया = The horse ate grass.

घोड़ा घास खाता है = The horse eats grass.

'**ने**' is the termination of the Nominative case in Hindustani. This termination is added to the subject only when the verb is transitive and in the Past Tense. In all other cases the subject does not take any termination.

Some of the masculine and feminine nouns and some pronouns are fully declined below for guidance.

(A masculine noun 'पेड़' ending in 'अ')

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	पेड़, पेड़ने	पेड़, पेड़ोंने
Accu.	पेड़, पेड़को	पेड़, पेड़ोंको
Inst.	पेड़से	पेड़ोंसे
Dat.	पेड़को, पेड़के लिये	पेड़ोंको, पेड़ोंके लिये
Abla.	पेड़से	पेड़ोंसे
Gen.	पेड़का, पेड़के, पेड़की,	पेड़ोंका, पेड़ोंके, पेड़ोंकी
Loc.	पेड़में, पेड़पर	पेड़ोंमें पेड़ोंपर
Voc.	हे पेड़ !	हे पेड़ो !

(A feminine noun 'दूकान' ending in 'अ')

Nom.	दूकान, दूकानने	दूकानें, दूकानोंने
Accu.	दूकान, दूकानको	दूकानें, दूकानोंको

(All other forms like those of 'पेड़')

(A masculine noun 'लड़का' ending in 'आ')

Nom.	लड़का, लड़केने	लड़के, लड़कोंने
Accu.	लड़का, लड़केको	लड़के, लड़कोंको
Inst.	लड़केसे	लड़कोंसे
Dat.	लड़केको - के लिये	लड़कोंको - के लिये
Abla.	लड़केसे	लड़कोंसे
Gen.	लड़केका - के - की	लड़कोंका - के - की
Loc.	लड़केमें - पर	लड़कोंमें - पर
Voc.	हे लड़के !	हे लड़को !

(The forms of irregular masculine nouns ending in 'आ' are like those of 'राजा'.)

(A masculine noun 'राजा' ending in 'आ'.)

Nom.	राजा, राजाने	राजा, राजाओंने
Accu.	राजा, राजाको	राजा, राजाओंको
Inst.	राजासे	राजाओंसे
Dat.	राजाको - के लिये	राजाओंको - के लिये
Abla.	राजासे	राजाओंसे
Gen.	राजाका - के - की	राजाओंका - के - की
Loc	राजामें - पर	राजाओंमें - पर
Voc.	हे राजा !	हे राजाओ !

(A feminine noun 'माता' ending in 'आ'.)

Nom.	माता, माताने	माताअें, माताओंने
Accu.	माता, माताको	माताअें, माताओंको

(All other forms like those of 'राजा'.)

(A masculine noun 'मुनि' ending in 'इ'.)

Nom.	मुनि, मुनिने	मुनि, मुनियोंने
Accu.	मुनि, मुनिको	मुनि, मुनियोंको
Inst.	मुनिसे	मुनियोंसे
Dat.	मुनिको - के - लिये	मुनियोंको - के - लिये
Abla.	मुनिसे	मुनियोंसे
Gen.	मुनिका - के - की	मुनियोंका - के - की
Loc.	मुनिमें - पर	मुनियोंमें - पर
Voc.	हे मुनि !	हे मुनियो !

(A feminine noun 'तिथि' ending in 'इ'.)

Nom.	तिथि, तिथिने	तिथियाँ, तिथियोंने
Accu.	तिथि, तिथिको	तिथियाँ, तिथियोंको

(All other forms like those of 'मुनि'.)

(A masculine noun 'माली' ending in 'ई'.)

Nom.	माली, मालीने	माली, मालियोंने
Accu.	माली, मालीको	माली, मालियोंको
Inst.	मालीसे	मालियोंसे
Dat.	मालीको - के लिये	मालियोंको - के लिये
Abla.	मालीसे	मालियोंसे
Gen.	मालीका - के - की	मालियोंका - के - की
Loc.	मालीमें - पर	मालियोंमें - पर
Voc.	हे माली !	हे मालियो !

(A feminine noun 'नदी' ending in 'ई'.)

Nom.	नदी, नदीने	नदियाँ, नदियोंने
Accu.	नदी, नदीको	नदियाँ, नदियोंको

(All other forms like those of 'माली'.)

(A masculine noun 'साधु' ending in 'उ'.)

Nom.	साधु, साधुने	साधु, साधुओंने
Accu.	साधु, साधुको	साधु, साधुओंको
Inst.	साधुसे	साधुओंसे
Dat.	साधुको - के लिये	साधुओंको - के लिये
Abla.	साधुसे	साधुओंसे
Gen.	साधुका - के - की	साधुओंका - के - की

Loc.	साधुमें - पर	साधुओंमें - पर
Voc.	हे साधु !	हे साधुओ !

(A feminine noun 'धेनु' ending in 'ऊ'.

Nom.	धेनु, धेनुने	धेनुअें, धेनुओंने
Accu.	धेनु, धेनुको	धेनुअें, धेनुओंको

(All other forms like those of 'साधु'.)

(A masculine noun 'डाकू' ending in 'ऊ'.)

Nom.	डाकू, डाकूने	डाकू, डाकुओंने
Accu.	डाकू, डाकूको	डाकू, डाकुओंको
Inst.	डाकूसे	डाकुओंसे
Dat.	डाकूको - के लिये	डाकुओंको - के लिये
Abla.	डाकूसे	डाकुओंसे
Gen.	डाकूका - के - की	डाकुओंका - के - की
Loc.	डाकूमें - पर	डाकुओंमें - पर
Voc.	हे डाकू !	हे डाकुओ !

(A feminine noun 'बहू' ending in 'ऊ'.)

Nom.	बहू, बहूने	बहुअें, बहुओंने
Accu.	बहू, बहूको	बहुअें, बहुओंको

(All other forms like those of 'डाकू'.)

Pronouns :—

(N. B. :- Pronouns have no vocative case.)

First Personal Pronoun 'मैं'.

Nom.	मैं, मैंने	हम, हमने
Accu.	मुझे, मुझको	हमें, हमको

Inst.	मुझसे	हमसे
Dat.	मुझे, मुझको, मेरे लिये	हमें, हमको, हमारे लिये
Abla.	मुझसे	हमसे
Gen.	मेरा - मेरे - मेरी	हमारा - हमारे - हमारी
Loc.	मुझमें, मुझपर	हममें, हमपर

Second Personal Pronoun 'तू'.

Nom.	तू, तूने, तैंने	तुम, तुमने
Accu.	तुझे, तुझको	तुम्हें, तुमको
Inst.	तुझसे	तुमसे
Dat.	तुझे, तुझको, तेरे लिये	तुम्हें, तुमको, तुम्हारे लिये
Abla.	तुझसे	तुमसे
Gen.	तेरा - तेरे - तेरी	तुम्हारा - तुम्हारे - तुम्हारी
Loc.	तुझमें, तुझपर	तुममें, तुमपर

Third Personal Pronoun 'वह'

Nom.	वह, उसने	वे, उनने, उन्होंने
Accu.	उसे, उसको	उन्हें, उनको, उन्होंको
Inst.	उससे	उनसे, उन्होंसे
Dat.	उसे, उसको - के लिये	उन्हें, उनको, उन्होंको - उनके लिये
Abla.	उससे	उनसे, उन्होंसे
Gen.	उसका - के - की	उनका - के - की उन्होंका - के - की
Loc.	उसमें - पर	उनमें - पर, उन्होंमें - पर

Demonstrative Pronoun 'यह'

Nom.	यह, इसने	ये, इनने, इन्होंने
Accu.	इसे, इसको	इन्हें, इनको, इन्होंको
Inst.	इससे	इनसे, इन्होंसे
Dat.	इसे, इसको - के लिये	इन्हें, इनको, इन्होंको, इन्होंके लिये
Abla.	इससे	इनसे, इन्होंसे
Gen.	इसका - के - की	इनका - के - की इन्होंका - के - की
Loc.	इसमें - पर	इन्होंमे - पर, इनमें - पर

VOCABULARY 18

सीना = to stitch, to sew

बचना } = to save, to protect

निकालना = to take out

लूटना = to rob

कोशिश, (F.) / प्रयत्न (M.) } = an attempt, a trial

तक़लीफ़ (F.) / कष्ट (M.) } = hardship, inconvenience

कोठरी, (F.) / कमरा (M.) } = a room

दीवाल, दीवार (F.) = a wall

किवाड़, दरवाजा (M.) = a door

खिड़की (F.) = a window

कोना (M.) = a corner

थोड़ा, कम = a little, less

ज्यादा, अधिक = more

ठीक, सही = right, proper

ग़लत = wrong

ताज़ा = fresh

बासा, बासी = stale

पढ़ालिखा = educated

बेवकूफ़ = foolish, a fool

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into English)

(१) बच्चेने आम खाया । (२) तुलसीदासने हिन्दीमें रामायण लिखी । (३) अध्यापकने आज दो पाठ पढ़ाये । (४) नानीने अेक अच्छी कहानी सुनायी । (५) बिल्लीने चूहेको पकड़ा । (६) अुस बेवकूफ़ने कल अेक अंधेको मारा । (७) अुन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की । (८) तुमने मुझे क्यों बुलाया ? (९) धायने बच्चेको दूध नहीं पिलाया । (१०) मैंने अिसपर बहुत सोचा । (११) भाअीने आज अुसको नाहक़ डाँटा । (१२) अुसने भिखारीको बासी रोटी दी । (१३) हमने आज नौ बजे नाश्ता किया । (१४) अुस लड़कीने सब फूल तोडे । (१५) मधुमक्खियोंने शहद जमा किया (१६) मालिकने अबतक तनख़ाह नहीं दी । (१७) लोगोंने बहुत शोर मचाया । (१८) डाकुओंने मुसाफ़िरोंका सब धन लूटा । (१९) यह ख़बर कल हमने अख़बारमें पढ़ी । (२०) अिसतरह बम्बअीमें अुन्होंने पंद्रह दिन बिताये ।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into Hindustani)

(1)He ate a guava. (2) A washerman washed clothes. (3) A dog saved the boy. (4) A servant opened the door. (5) Boys put on clean clothes. (6) She cut all the potatoes. (7) My brother sent a letter yesterday. (8) Gopal bought old books. (9) You gave a proper reply. (10) Why did you beat him? (11) He took my ink-pot. (12) My brother stitched this shirt. (13) The girl shut the window. (14) I recognised him

immediately. (15) What did you say? (16) What wages did he take? (17) A milkman sold all milk. (18) To-day we heard fresh news. (19) Students did not read anything in (during) holidays. (20) Valmiki wrote the Ramayana in Sanskrit.

LESSON 19

Some Peculiar Constructions

'से' :—

अध्यापक विद्यार्थियोंसे प्रश्न **पूछते** हैं = Teachers ask the boys questions.

मैं झूठ बोलनेसे **डरता** हूँ = I am afraid of telling a lie.

The verbs like '**कहना**', '**पूछना**', '**बोलना**', '**माँगना**', '**डरना**', '**मिलना**' (to meet) and such others are always preceded by '**से**'.

'की' :—

गरीबोंकी **मदद** करो = Help the poor.

The termination '**की**' always comes before the verbs such as '**मदद करना**', '**सहायता करना**' etc.

'को' :—

माँ बच्चोंको **प्यार करती** है = The mother loves the children.

The forms of the verb '**प्यार करना**' are always preceded by the termination '**को**'.

हर अेकको कसरत करनी चाहिये = Every one should take physical exercise.

The subject of the verb 'चाहिये' always takes the termination 'को'.

वह कलकत्ते गया = He went to Calcutta.

घर चलो = Let us go home.

The termination 'को' of the Dative is dropped before any form of the verb 'जाना' and 'चलना' (to go), e. g. 'को' from 'कलकत्तेको' is dropped. 'ने' (dropped) :—

राम आम लाया = Ram brought a mango.

वह क्या बोला ? = What did he say ?

When any form of the verbs 'लाना', 'बकना', 'बोलना' and 'भूलना' is used in a sentence the subject does not take the termination 'ने' of the Nominative in the Past Tense, even though these verbs are Transitive.

Interrogative Sentences :—

क्या तुम कल आओगे ? = Will you come to-morrow ?

क्या आपके पिताजी चाय पीते है = Does your father take tea ?

The interrogative 'क्या' (when it does not mean 'what') always comes at the beginning of a sentence.

VOCABULARY 19

प्यार करना = to love
भूलना = to forget
बकना = to prattle
मदद, सहायता (F.) } = help, assistance
खुशी,(F.) आनंद(M.) } = pleasure, joy, happiness
बू, गंध, महक (F.) = smell
दोस्त, मित्र (M.) = a friend
पडोसी (M.) = a neighbour
देर, देरी (F.) = late, delay
जल्दी (F.) = quickness, hurry
जल्द = quickly

धीरे धीरे, आहिस्ता = slowly
लेकिन, मगर, किन्तु, पर, परन्तु } = but
अेक दूसरा = each other
कुछ न कुछ = something at least
खुश आनंदित } = pleased,happy, joyful
सुंदर, सुहावना } = beautiful, joyful
सस्ता = cheap
महँगा = costly, dear
चालाक = cunning, shrewd, clever

अंग्रेज़ीमें अनुवाद करो :—(Translate into English)

(१) मैंने अध्यापकसे सच बात कही । (२) तुमने पिताजीसे क्या पूछा ? (३) वह मुझसे नहीं बोलता । (४) राम तुझसे पुस्तक माँगता है । (५) बिल्ली कुत्तेसे डरती है । (६) मेरे पिताजी कल आपसे मिलेंगे । (७) अेक दूसरेकी मदद करो । (८) अेक दोस्तने मेरी सहायता की । (९) देशको प्यार करो । (१०) विद्यार्थियोंको अभ्यास करना चाहिये । (११) तुमको सबेरे अुठना चाहिये । (१२) मेरा भाअी कल अहमदाबाद जाअेगा । (१३) चलो, हम सब घर चलेंगे । (१४) तुम क्या लाये ?

(१५) सीता ताज़ा फूल लायी। (१६) हरी पुस्तक लाया। (१७) वह क्या खबर लाया ? (१८) आप भूले पर मैं नहीं भूला। (१९) तुम वहाँ क्या बके ? (२०) क्या आप हिन्दुस्तानी पढ़ेंगे ? बड़ी खुशीकी बात है।

हिन्दुस्तानीमें अनुवाद करो :— (Translate into Hindustani)

(1) He asked me. (2) I told the servant. (3) Hari does not speak with his neighbour. (4) Travellers fear robbers. (5) Please see our teacher to-morrow. (6) What did he ask of you? (7) Help the blind. (8) Love each other. (9) I shall go to Bombay in holidays. (10) Ramesh brought costly toys from the market. (11) Radha brought cheap toys from the shop. (12) Are the mangoes sour? (13) Every one must do something for the country. (14) Was not Haider Ali educated? (15) I forgot his name. (16) What did that fool prattle? (17) How much milk did the milkman bring to-day? (18) Are you late? (19) People asked the leader many questions. (20) People go to Pondichary to visit Arvind Babu.

LESSON 20

Some Idioms and Proverbs

VOCABULARY 20

मुहावरा (M.) = an idiom
लोकोक्ति,(F.) / कहावत (F.) } = a proverb
आग (F.) = fire
बबूला(M.) = a whirl wind
ईद (F.) = a second day of the lunar month, a Mahomedan holiday
चाँद (M) = the moon
चुगली (F.) } = back biting, tale bearing
डींग (F.) = boast
चुल्लूभर = handful
बछिया (F.) = a calf, young-one
ताऊ (M.) = uncle (elder)
लोहा (M.) = iron
होश (M.) = senses
गगरी (F.) = a water pot, (*big*) a *jug*
जल (M.) = water
बंदर (M.) = a monkey
अद्रक (M.) = green ginger,
सोंठ (F.) = dried ginger
स्वाद (M.) = taste
छलकना } = to overflow, to be spilt
समाना } = to be contained in

Some Hindustani Idioms :—

आग बबूला होना = To be red with anger, to flare up.
ईदका चाँद होना = to be scarce.
चुगली खाना = to back-bite, to slander.
डींग मारना = to boast.
गले लगाना = to embrace.
चुल्लूभर पानीमें डूब मरना = to drown oneself in a cupful of water (sarcastic).

दाँत खट्टे करना = to defeat, to dishearten.
दाँतों तले अंगुली दबाना = to be astonished, to be wonderstruck.
नाकमें दम करना = to worry, to harass.
फूले न समाना = to be overjoyed.
फूट फूट कर रोना = to burst into tears, to weep bitterly.
मुँहमें पानी भर आना = to be tempted.
लोहा लेना = to fight against, to declare war against.
होश ठिकाने आना = to come to one's senses.
बछिया के ताऊ = a dunce.

Some Hindustani Proverbs :—

अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय = Shallow vessels make much noise.
आँखके अंधे नाम नयन सुख = Blind of an eye and called Bright-Eyed.
अंधोमें काना राजा = A figure among the ciphers.
जिसकी लकड़ी उसकी भैंस = Might is right.
बंदर क्या जाने अद्रक का स्वाद = What is a pound of butter among a flock of sheep ?
To cast pearls before a swine.

★

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